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(54) **SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR INDOOR NAVIGATION**

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USPC 701/430, 431; 342/386, 450; 340/686.1; 455/456.1, 456.2; 702/116
See application file for complete search history.

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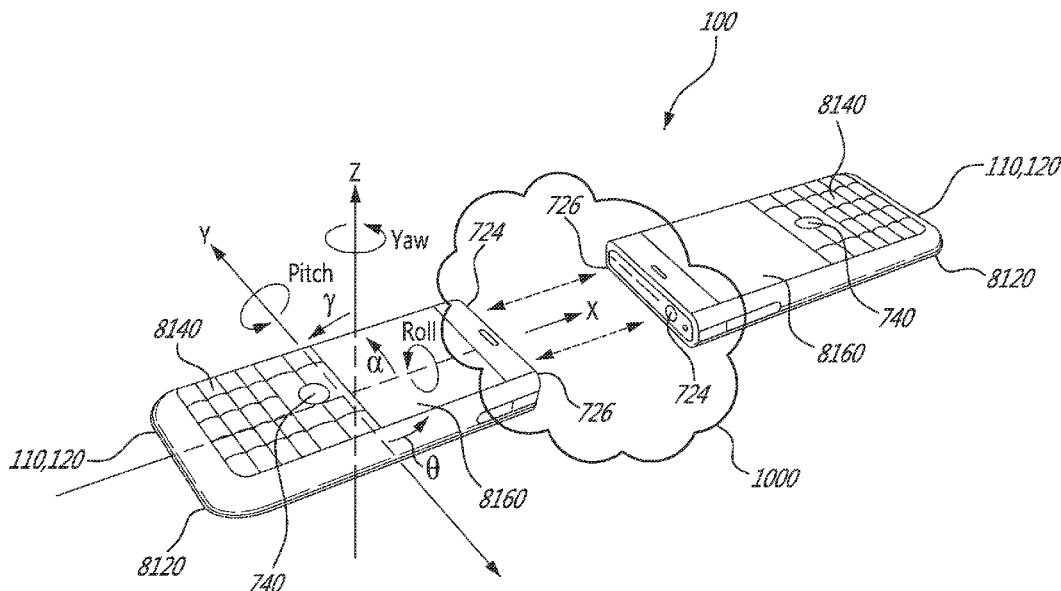
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Systems (100), methods (400), devices (110, 120, 1006, 952), and computer programming products for improved navigation inside buildings and in other locations, using both passive and active NFC-capable devices, in conjunction with inertial and/or magnetic devices (8242, 8134, 8135).

19 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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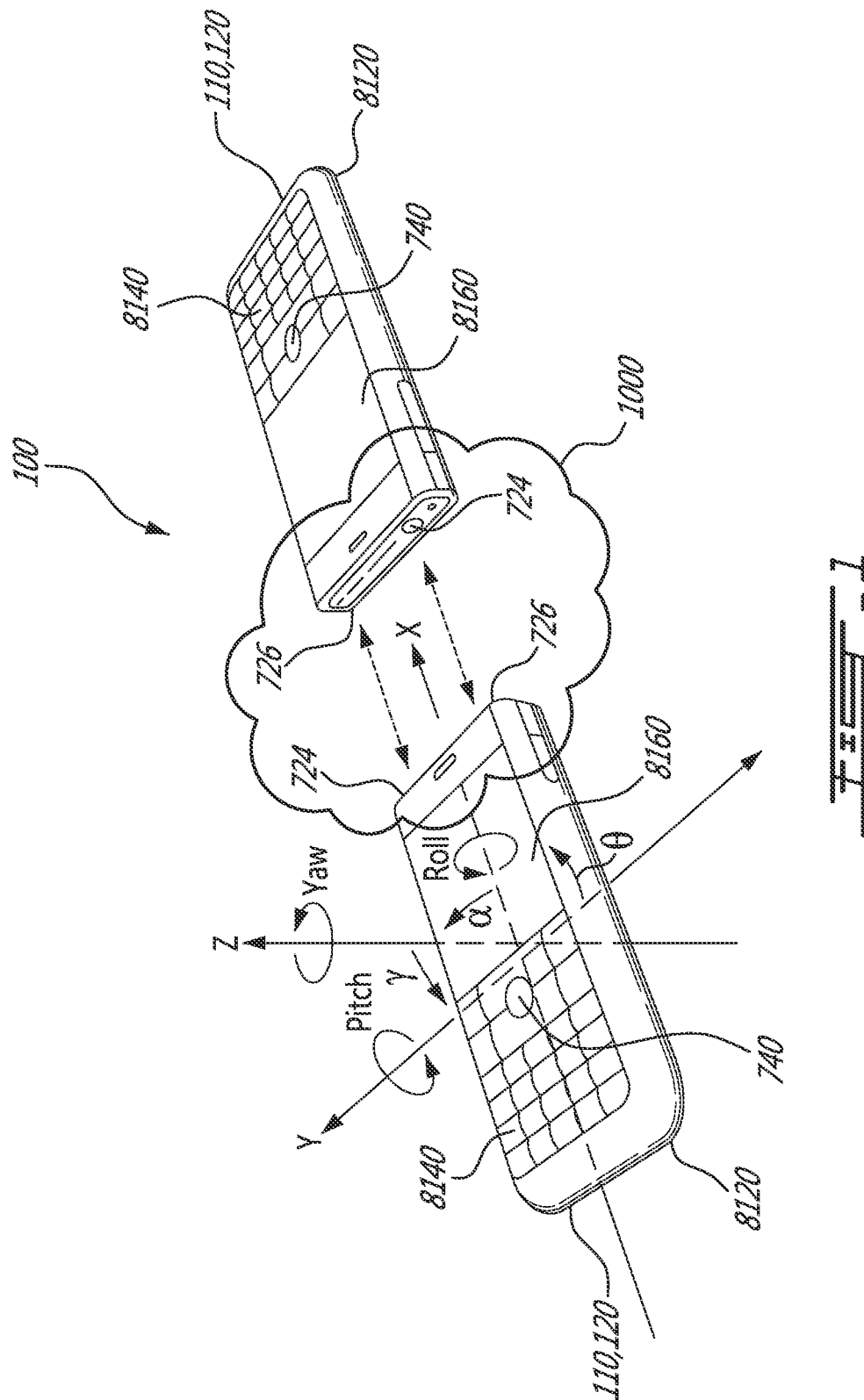
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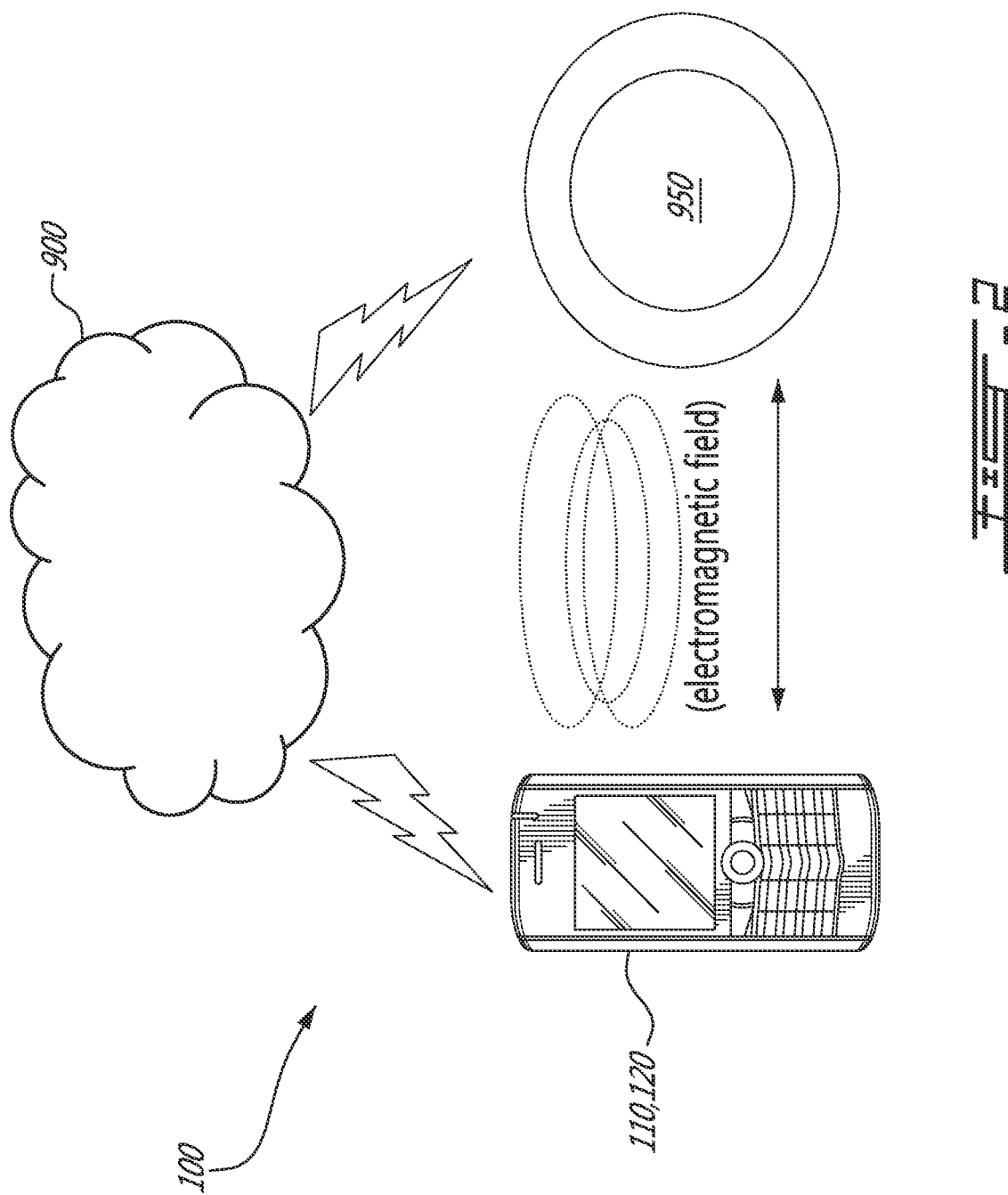
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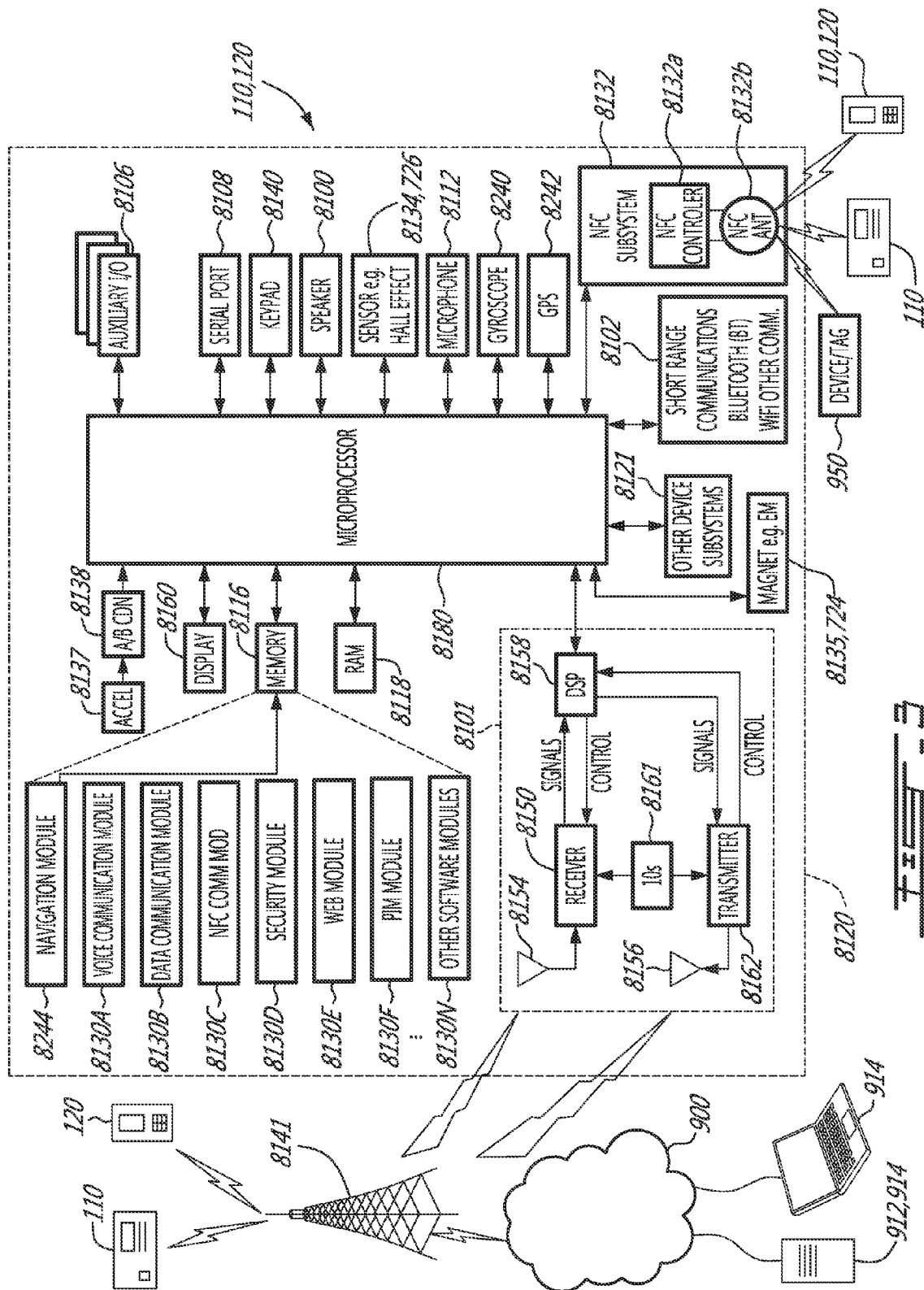
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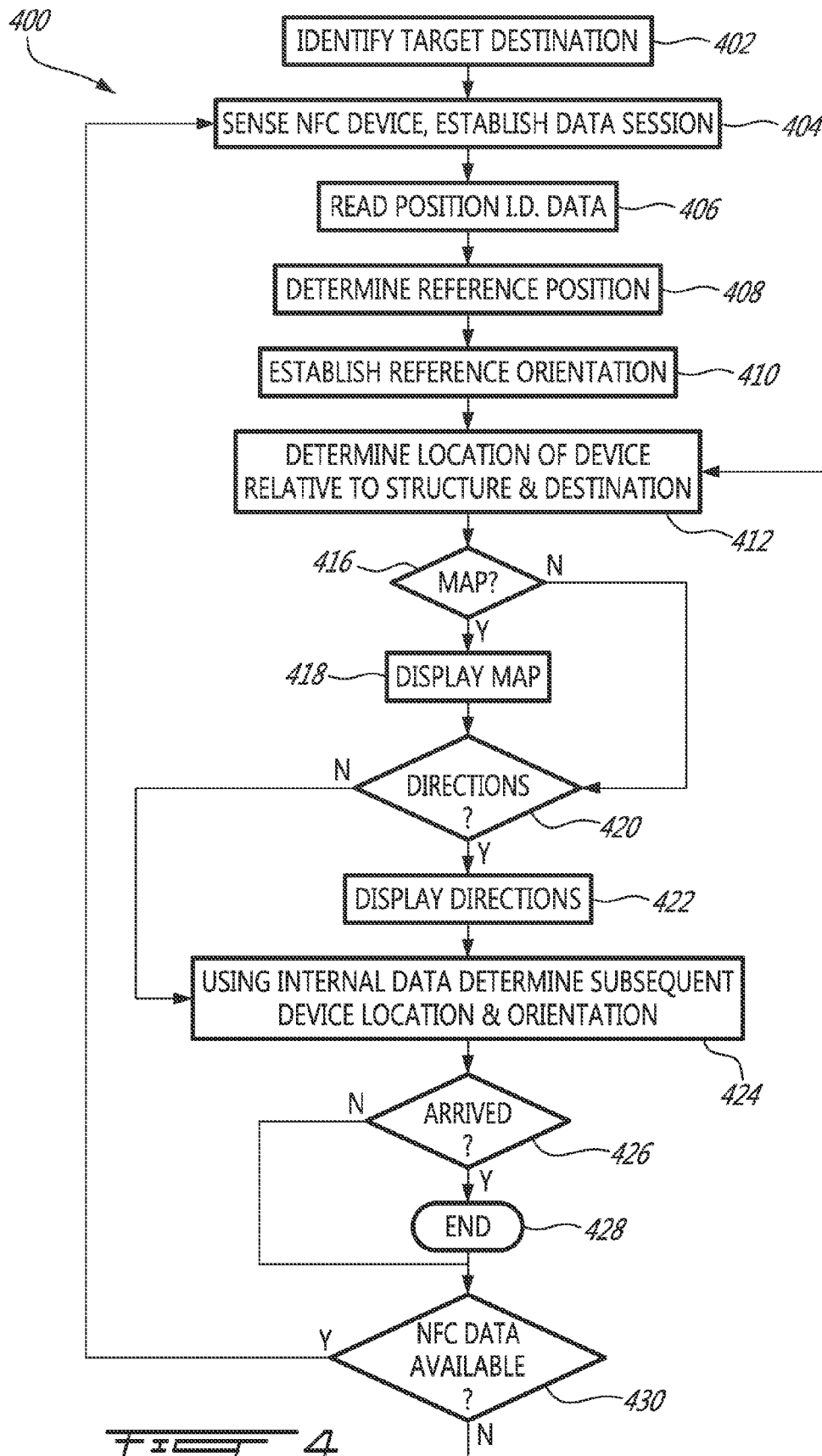
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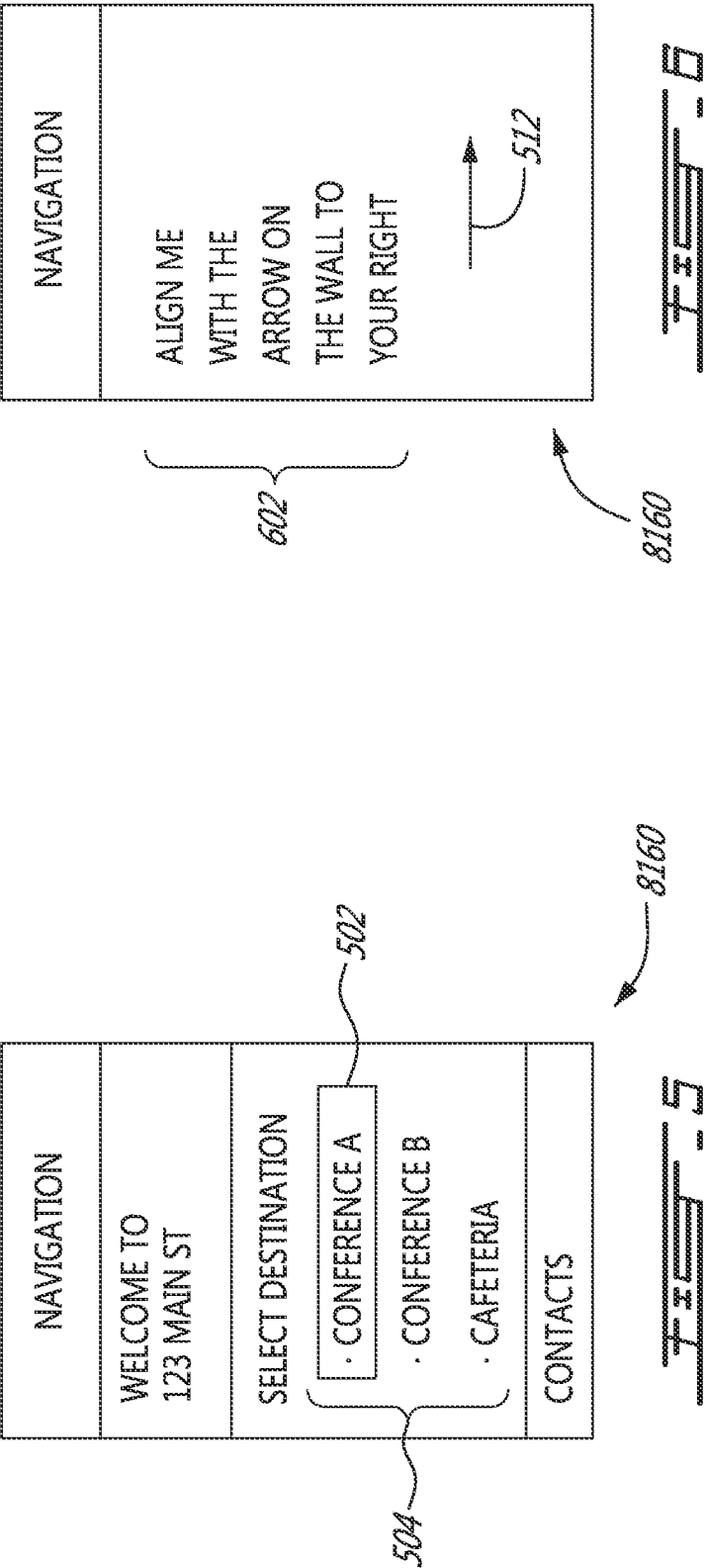
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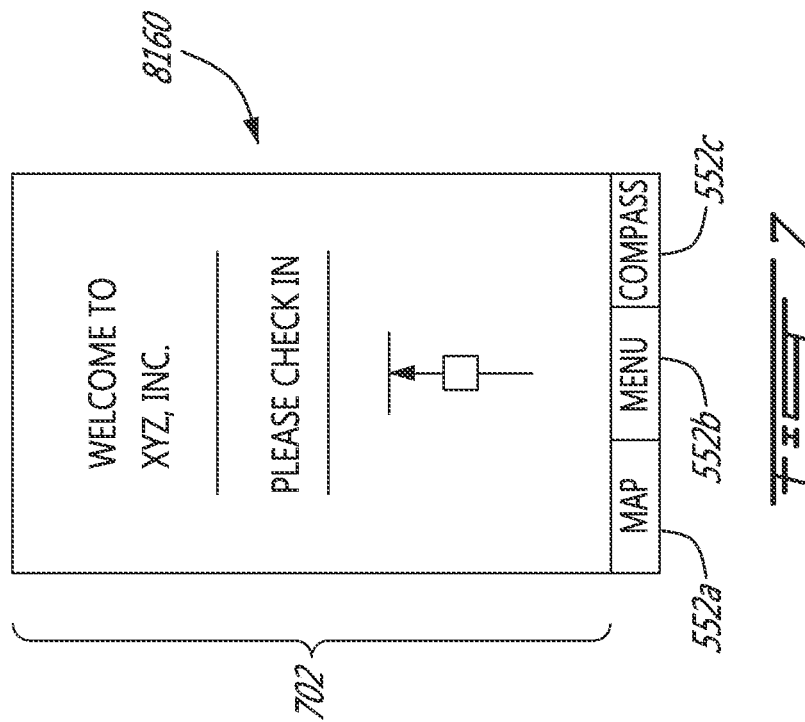
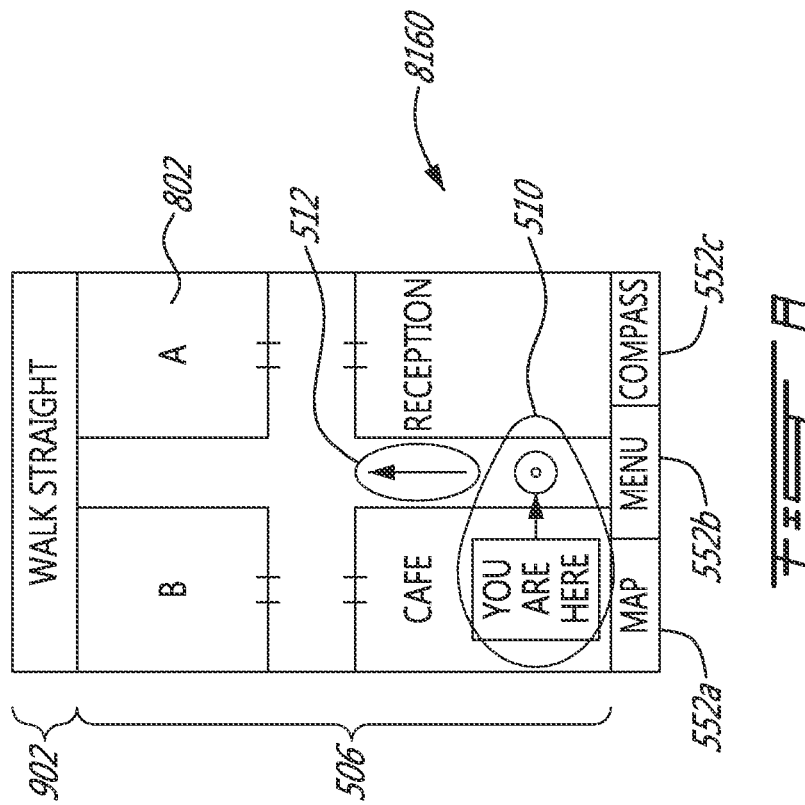


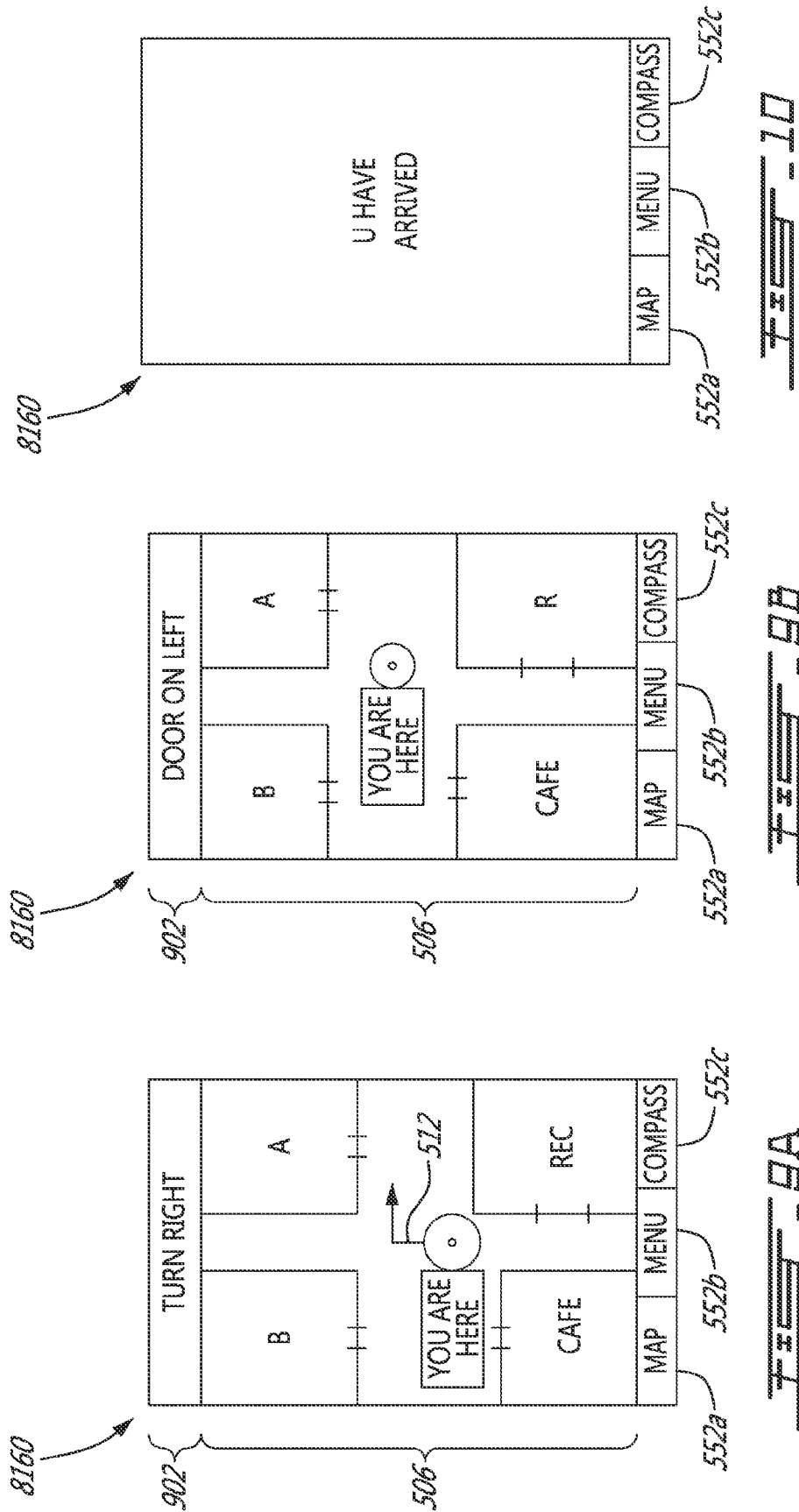












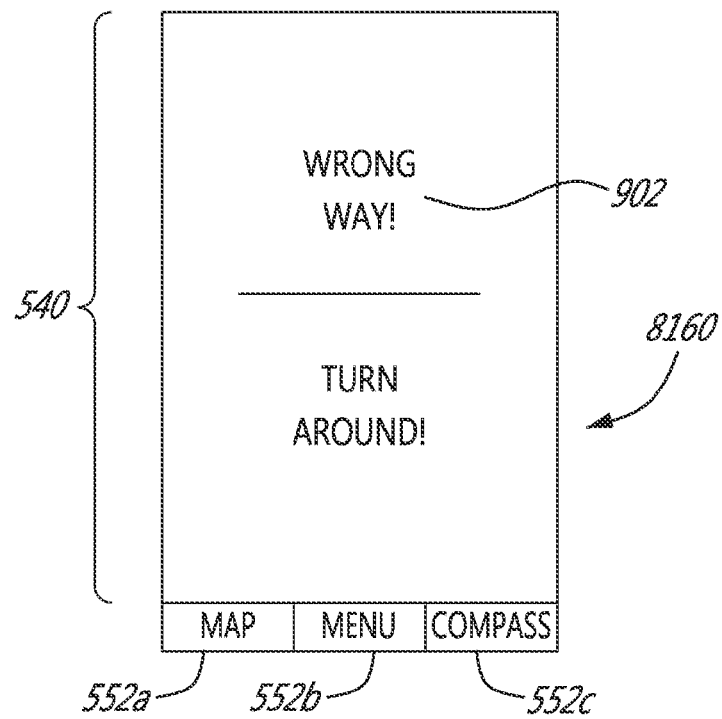


FIG. 11

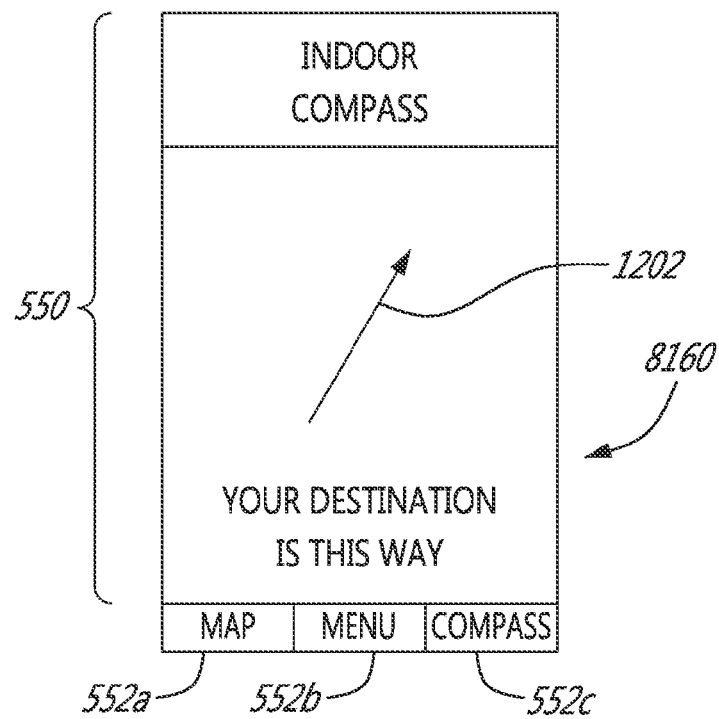
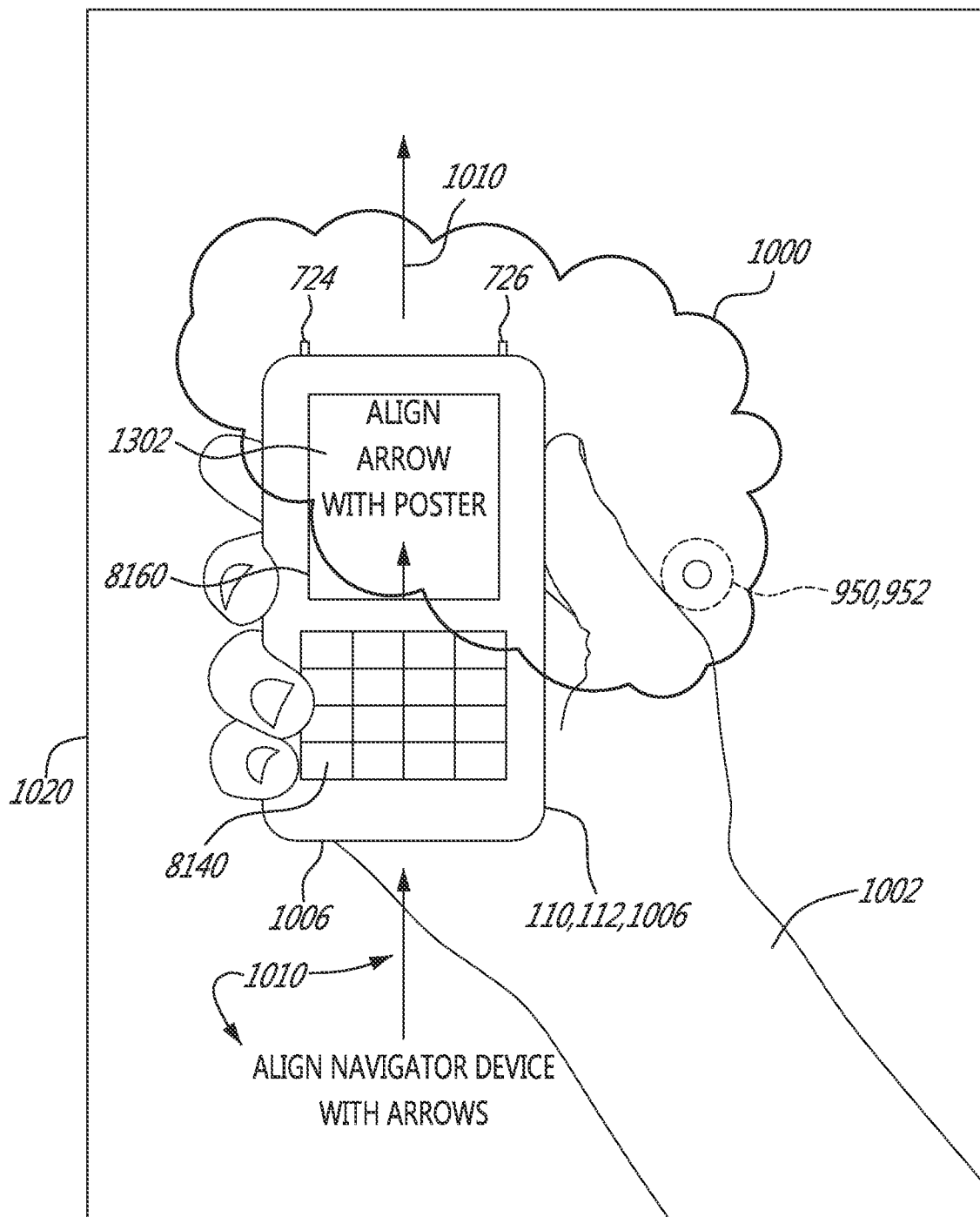


FIG. 12



SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR INDOOR NAVIGATION

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application claims all benefit, including priority, of U.S. Provisional Patent Application Ser. No. 61/729,793, filed 26 Nov. 2012 and entitled Systems and Methods for Indoor Navigation, the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by this reference.

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

This application relates to the field of navigation, and more particularly to systems and devices useful for navigation using wireless handheld devices.

BACKGROUND

A recent trend in mobile communications has been to incorporate Near Field Communication (NFC) and other short-range wireless communications protocols into mobile devices and other communications systems and components. NFC and other short-range communications devices can initiate and execute fully and/or semi-automatic wireless data transfers by being brought into or otherwise placed in sufficiently close proximity to each other, or in some embodiments by brief, controlled contact, which is sometimes referred to as device “kissing.”

Systems, devices, and methods adapted for NFC and other short-range communications processes can be applied in a wide variety of uses. Such uses can, for example, include indoor and other forms of navigation where wide-area navigation signals are not available, or where it is desired to provide redundant navigation options.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Examples of various aspects and embodiments of the invention are shown in the drawings, and described therein and elsewhere throughout the disclosure. In the drawings, like references indicate like parts.

FIGS. 1-3 and 13 are schematic diagrams of systems and devices useful in implementing various aspects of the disclosure.

FIG. 4 is a schematic flowchart diagram of a process suitable for implementing various aspects of the disclosure.

FIGS. 5-12 are schematic diagrams of device user interfaces suitable for use in implementing aspects of the disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In various aspects and embodiments, the disclosure provides systems, methods, devices, and computer programming products, including non-transient machine-readable instruction sets, for indoor navigation using passive and/or active NFC-capable devices.

For example, in one aspect the disclosure provides wireless handheld devices comprising controllers configured to detect proximity of an external data storage device, and to initiate a data transfer with the detected external data storage device, the data transfer comprising reading of position identification data. Such devices further comprise one or more processors configured to determine, based at least partly on said position identification data, a device reference position within a roofed

structure; and, at the time of reading of the position identification data, set a device reference orientation. They further comprise one or more inertial and/or magnetic sensors configured to generate, for processing by the at least one processor, signals representing at least one inertial condition of the wireless handheld device subsequent to the reading of the position identification data; and to determine, using at least the device reference position, the device reference orientation, and the at least one inertial condition, a subsequent estimated position, and optionally orientation, of the wireless handheld device.

In further aspects, the disclosure provides systems, methods, and computer programming products, including non-transient machine-readable instruction sets, for use in implementing such devices.

In further aspects, the disclosure provides passive NFC devices useful for implementing indoor navigation processes.

Near-field communication(s) (NFC) are wireless communications between two or more suitably-configured devices when the devices are placed or otherwise disposed within a desired, typically relatively proximity to one another. Such communications can, for example, be initiated on a fully or partially automatic basis when the two or more devices are placed within desired proximity of one another, and can occur between any two or more of active and/or passive NFC devices.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the relevant arts, once they have been made familiar with this disclosure, NFC communications in accordance with this disclosure can be conducted according to any suitable protocols, including a number of protocols now in widespread public use, as well as protocols yet to be developed.

In general, an NFC transaction, or data transfer, may be initiated by bringing two or more NFC-enabled devices into close proximity of one another. “Close proximity” can, as will be apparent to those skilled in the relevant arts, once they have been made familiar with this disclosure, mean any proximity suitable to a desired purpose, for example, sufficient to allow at least one low-powered active communication device to initiate communications exchange(s) with at least one other active and/or passive device; and typically means sufficiently close that it may be presumed that communications between the two or more NFC devices is desired by users of one or both devices. For current NFC applications, for example, “close proximity” can mean one or several centimeters, or shorter or longer distances, depending for example upon the purpose and nature of the NFC transaction and the NFC-enabled devices. The action of bringing such NFC-enabled devices into sufficiently close proximity may trigger automatic or semi-automatic activation of an NFC circuit, and/or an NFC communication.

For purposes of this disclosure, NFC communications may be conducted according to any desired wireless communications protocol(s), including for example those published or otherwise adopted by the various NFC and/or Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) industry federations, councils, groups, forums, and boards, and their members, as well as any or all of Bluetooth or WiFi wireless protocols, including for example any or all of Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA), Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA), Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA), Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA), Single Carrier Frequency Division Multiple Access (SC-FDMA), GSM, 3GPP, 4G, or other wireless protocols.

An example of an NFC system 100 suitable for use in implementing various aspects of the disclosure is shown in FIG. 1. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 1, system 100

comprises two active NFC devices **110**, in the form of smart-phones or other wireless handheld or mobile devices **120**. Bringing active NFC-capable devices **110**, **120** close enough together, by for example moving them physically toward each other into relatively close proximity, which may include actual physical contact, can initiate automated process(es) configured for an operationally easy set-up of communications interfaces, e.g. data transfers, data communications sessions, or other processes; and thereby initiate a wireless NFC connection.

For example, in the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 1, relative movement of the devices **110**, **120** toward one another may induce Hall effect(s) in magnetic field sensor(s) incorporated within one or both of the devices, and so trigger execution of an NFC query and authorization process and, conditioned upon authorization, establishment of uni- and/or bi-directional wireless communication session(s) between the devices. In one non-limiting example, one or both of devices **110**, **120** is provided with either a magnet **724** or a magnetometer, i.e., a magnet sensor **726**, such as a Hall effect sensor or magneto-resistive sensor, or both. The devices **724**, **726** may be matched in a single touch or other gesture adapted to bring the devices into suitably close proximity (sometimes termed a “kiss” gesture because the two devices **110**, **120** typically touch or “kiss” each other or are very close and in adjacent proximity).

An example of a suitable proximity for such embodiments may be in the range of about 10 to 20 mm, depending for example on the size and/or strength of magnet(s), magnetic field sensor(s), and/or device(s) used to initiate communications, but the range may be more or less depending on the strength of the magnets and/or the purposes for which the device(s) **110**, **120** and/or system **100** is intended. The sensor(s) **726** on each device **110**, **120** may be aligned to the magnet on the respective other device, as illustrated in FIG. 1. One or both of the sensors **726** can sense (“see”) the corresponding magnet **724** pursuant to the Hall effect, causing a voltage variation or other signal to be generated by the sensor and transmitted to a processor on board the device(s) **110**, so as to activate an NFC circuit to communicate with the other device using the protocol of an associated NFC Stack or other wireless communications subsystem or device(s). The devices **110** can then communicate with each other using any NFC protocol suitable for the intended purpose.

Establishment of NFC communications sessions between the devices **110**, **120** can be conditioned on any suitably-adapted authorizations, using, for example, PIN numbers and/or other security keys.

Interaction between active NFC devices **110** as shown, for example, in FIG. 1, can be considered an example of peer-to-peer NFC interactions.

FIG. 2 illustrates an example of another NFC system **100** suitable for use in implementing various aspects of the disclosure. In the embodiment shown in FIG. 2, system **100** comprises an active NFC device **110**, in the form of a smart-phone or other wireless handheld or mobile device **120**, and a passive NFC device **950** such as an RFID or other NFC tag affixed to an NFC poster. Bringing an active NFC-capable device **110**, **120** close enough to a passive device **950** such as a tag can cause query, authorization, and/or other data transfer processes to fully or semi-automatically execute using magnets, Hall effect sensors, and/or other proximity-detecting mechanisms as described above and elsewhere herein.

A passive NFC device **950** can comprise one or more memory(ies), including both volatile and/or persistent (i.e., non-transient) media for storing data readable by active NFC device(s) **110**. Data stored by passive device(s) **950** and read

by any suitably authorized and/or otherwise capable active device(s) **110** can include any data suitable for any desired purpose(s). For example, a passive device **950** affixed to an informational document such as an advertising or instructional poster can store, for reading by one or more active device(s) **110**, any information desired to be imparted to the device(s) **110** and/or users thereof. For example, a device **950** affixed to an advertising poster can store information related to a product, such as an item of clothing, an entertainment event, or a food product purchasable by a user of a device **110**.

Alternatively, or in addition, a device **950** can store data such as a uniform resource locator (URL) or other address information, such as a telephone number, readable by active device(s) **110** and suitable for directing a processor associated with the device(s) **110** to establish one or more uni- or multi-direction communications sessions with commonly-controlled and/or third-party resources via one or more networks **900**, as shown in FIGS. 2 and 3.

Such networked resources can, for example, include vendor, enterprise, or other servers, computers, smartphones, etc., as shown for example in FIG. 3.

A somewhat more general embodiment of a system **100** suitable for use in implementing NFC communications and/or various other aspects of the disclosure is shown in FIG. 3. In the embodiment of FIG. 3, an active wireless handheld device **110**, **120** is configured for communication with a wide variety of external devices via a number of communications (sub)systems. For example, using an NFC (sub)system **8132**, the device **110** is configured to communicate with any one or more of passive NFC device(s) **950**, such as RFID or other NFC tags; optionally non-mobile active device(s) **110**, such as stationary computers or other devices, including for example vendor point-of-sale transaction devices; and/or NFC-capable mobile devices **120** such as smartphones and/or laptop, palmtop, and/or tablet computers.

As explained further below, the device **110**, **120**, **8120** shown in FIG. 3 is further capable, via wireless communications (sub)system **8101**, of voice and/or other data communications with a wide range of devices, including for example server(s) **912** and/or other computers **914** via the internet, the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and/or other wired wide-area or local-area public or private network(s) **900**, and/or one or more smartphones, computers **914**, servers **912**, and other active systems **110** via cellular and/or other wireless telephone networks. For example, an active NFC device **110**, **120** may be communicatively coupled to one or more wireless local area networks (WLANs), such as a Wireless Fidelity (WiFi) network, or a wireless wide area network (WWAN) such as 3GPP or 4G Long Term Evolution (LTE) network (not shown). By way of non-limiting example, and as will be appreciated by those skilled in the relevant arts, WiFi is typically deployed as a WLAN that may extend home and business networks to wireless medium and may follow an IEEE 802.11 or other standard. A wireless communications connection may also be established using, for example, short-range communications subsystems which may include an infrared device and associated circuits and components as described above, or a Bluetooth communications module, to provide for communication with similarly-enabled systems and devices as well as the NFC communications.

FIG. 3 shows a non-limiting example of a selection of various functional (sub)systems or other components that may be included in handheld or other mobile wireless communications device(s) **120** suitable for use in implementing the disclosure. In the example shown, device **110**, **120** includes, among other components, housing(s) **8120**; input device(s) such as keypad(s) **8140**, microphone(s) **8112**, accel-

erometer(s) **8137**, analog/digital (a/d) converter(s) **8138**, touchscreen display(s) **8160**, hall effect or other field/proximity sensor(s) **8134**, **726**, gyroscope(s) **8240**, and global positioning system(s) (GPS(s)) **8242**; output device(s) such as touchscreen or other display(s) **8160**, speakers(s) **8110**, and magnet(s) or other field/proximity generator(s) **8135**, **724**; and input/output (I/O) device(s) such as uniform serial bus (USB) auxiliary input/output port(s) **8106**, parallel or serial port(s) **8108**, NFC (sub)system(s) **8132**, including Bluetooth and/or other short-range communication (sub)system(s), and wireless/radio transceiver (sub)system(s) **8101**.

As will occur to those skilled in the relevant arts, device(s) **110**, **120** may include any of a wide variety of these and other components and (sub)systems, in any desired combination(s); and they may interact in any of a wide variety of ways, in addition to those described herein.

As will further be understood by those skilled in the relevant arts, handheld device(s) **120** can comprise any of a very wide range of mobile devices, including for example cell-phones, smartphones, and other radio-based communications devices, as well as laptop, palmtop, and tablet computers. "Handheld" means portable and operable using one or both hands; and, in the case of smart phones, can but does not necessarily mean devices that are roughly the size of an average human palm.

One or more processors **8180**, **8158**, **8138**, **8132(a)**, etc., working singly or in any desirable or otherwise suitable combination(s), can use inputs generated and/or otherwise provided by any one or more of the various input device(s) **8140**, **8112**, **8137**, **8138**, **8160**, **8134**, **8240**, **8242**, **8106**, **8108**, **8132**, **8101** and locally and/or remotely-accessible peripheral devices, such as printers, servers, telephones, computers, etc., to generate, according to suitably-configured logic rules, output signals suitable for processing by any one or more of the various output device(s) **8160**, **8110**, **8135**, **8106**, **8108**, **8132**, **8101**, and locally and/or remotely-accessible peripheral devices, etc.

Any or all of processor(s) **8180**, **8158**, **8138**, **8132(a)**, etc., along with any other desired components and/or (sub)systems incorporated, by a device **120** may be protectively and/or functionally contained within housing **8120(s)** and communicatively coupled, as for example by means of suitably-configured buses, etc., between the various memory, input, output, and auxiliary devices (such as battery(ies), solar power generators, etc) in order to perform the various functions disclosed herein. Processor(s) **8180**, **8158**, **8138**, **8132(a)** may be of any suitable form(s). For example, CPU(s) **8180** may comprise one or more microprocessors chip contained on or otherwise attached to one or more circuit boards within housing(s) **8120**. CPU(s) **8180** can provide general command and control functions including, for example, operation of the display **8160**, as well as the overall operation of the mobile device **810**, in response to received information and inputs, such as in response to actuation of keys on the keypad **8140** by the user. Processors, **8158**, **8138**, **8132(a)**, etc., may be provided to control specialized functions such as operation of NFC and other particular communications channels.

Logic rules suitable for use by processors **8180**, **8158**, **8138**, **8132(a)** in generating such outputs can be accessed from any suitable locally and/or remotely located source(s), including, for example, any one or more applications modules **8130A-N**, **8244**, etc., as, for example, explained herein. Such rules and modules can be provided in any form(s) suitable for achieving the purposes addressed herein, including for example software instructions stored in transient (volatile) and/or non-transient (persistent) memory(ies), firmware, and hard-programmed hardware device(s) or component(s).

Memory(ies) **8118**, **8116**, etc., which can be of any form compatible with the purposes disclosed herein, including, for example, flash, EEPROM, RAM, ROM, disk, register, etc., can be accessed, controlled, and otherwise used **8180**, **8158**, **8138**, **8132(a)**, etc., for reading data used in the various processes described herein, for storing output so generated, and for holding executable forms of suitably-configured application and/or module instruction sets. Such stored data may, for example include operating system and other software executed by the processing device **8180**.

As shown in FIG. 3, an active NFC device **110** can comprise multiple communications abilities, and thus may have the ability to conduct concurrent communications sessions with other devices **110**, **950**, **912**, **914**, etc., using NFC voice, and/or other communication means. For example, as illustrated, NFC capable device **110** may be engaged in peer-to-peer communication with a second NFC capable device **110**, while also communicating with a baseband access point **912**, **914**, which may take the form of a cellular base station, for example.

Long-range (e.g., cellular) voice and/or text communications processes may be provided for an active device **110**, **120** by one or more wireless communications subsystems **8101**, comprising transmitter(s) **8152**, **8156**, receiver(s) **8150**, **8154**, and digital signal processor(s) (DSP(s)) **8158**.

Short-range communications may be provided by either or both of NFC subsystem(s) **8102**, **8132**, which may or may comprise dedicated antenna systems for short-range aspects; specialized memory device(s) **8116**, **8118**, and other device subsystems **8121**.

Mobile device(s) **110**, **120** in accordance with the disclosure may therefore be considered, in the examples shown, example, two-way RF communications devices having voice and data communications capabilities using RF circuitry. In addition, the mobile device **110**, **120** may have the capability to communicate with other computer systems **110**, **912**, **914**, etc., via the Internet or other network(s) **900**. For example, a device **110**, **120** may communicate with one or more servers **912**, such as Internet servers, via RF subsystems **8101** and the associated components, including web module **8130e**, and further via short-range communications subsystem(s) **8102**, such as via web/browser module(s) **8130e**. System(s) **8102** may include, for example, one or more Bluetooth communications modules for establishing Bluetooth wireless connection(s), and other communications modules, such as infrared modules or devices, WiFi circuits and modules, and associated components and circuits that may also form part of the RF circuitry.

A predetermined set of applications that control basic and optional device operations, such as data and voice communications **8130A** and **8130B**, may be installed on the device **110**, **120** during manufacture; and others may be installed later using any suitable applications installation processes, many of which are currently in widespread commercial use. Application modules **8130A-N** may include native and non-native modules for security **8130D**, Web interaction **8130E**, social interactions or applications, and the like.

NFC communications module(s) **8130C** may include hardware and/or software to enable NFC controller(s) **8132A** (which may themselves include hardware, software, and firmware a required) and with the microprocessor **8180**, to perform NFC communications tasks, such as through the memory **8116**. NFC communications module(s) **8130C** may, in various embodiments, support responsive operability for tag **950** reads/writes, whether virtual or physical, by interacting with other modules and apps to affect data stored on tag(s) **950**, and/or to obtain or write tag data. Such other modules

may for example include web module **8130E**, PIM module **8130F**, and other software modules **8130N** (such as apps and video players, by way of non-limiting examples). Microprocessor(s) **8180** may also cooperate with NFC module(s) **8130C**, and with NFC subsystem(s) **8132**, which may include one or more NFC chips comprising NFC controller(s) **8132a**, and antenna(s) **8132b** to facilitate communications with other active and/or inactive NFC device(s) **110**, **950**, as discussed herein. For example, an NFC communications module **8130C** may allow a microprocessor **8180** to control the NFC subsystem **8132** and/or memory stores **8116**, **8118**.

NFC chips suitable for use in implementing aspects of the disclosure may, for example, comprise one or more PN531 microcontroller-based transmission modules produced by Koninklijke Philips Electronics N.V., or other similar products. Any chips consistent with the purposes contemplated herein will serve. Such NFC chips **8132a** may, for example, include both digital and analog circuitry, and one or more contactless Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitters (UARTs), cores, and host interfaces. Incorporated circuitry may include output drivers, integrated demodulators, bit decoders, mode detectors and RF-, magnetic, and/or level detectors as suitable. Suitable contactless UARTs may include elements for data processing, Cyclical Redundancy Checking (CRC), parity generation, framing generation and check bit coding and decoding, and/or other functions. Cores may, for example, include one or more 80051 microcontroller, 32 Kbytes or other amounts of ROM and, one Kbyte or other amounts of RAM, for example. A set of host interfaces may interface with the microprocessor and interface according to such known standards as I2C, serial UART, SPI and USB. NFC circuits may be tuned to any frequency(ies) suitable for accomplishing the purposes disclosed herein, as for example about 13.56 MHz.

NFC (sub)system(s) **8132** may include and/or otherwise cooperate with one or more magnets/magnetometers or other magnet sensors **8134**, such as Hall effect sensors, communicatively connected to the microprocessor **8180**, **8132a**. Sensor(s) **8134** may include components suitable for operation as a Hall effect sensor, including any necessary coils or other circuits. There is also illustrated a magnet/magnetometer **8135** that, in various embodiments, may be advantageously be provided in the form of one or more electromagnets and may operate with microprocessor(s) **8180**, **8132a**, etc., to allow one or more alternate communications pathways using electromagnetic energy, which may be changed to correspond to changing data. Electromagnet(s) **8135** may perform a variety of different functions, including working as an active or passive device in association with other components of the device **110**. For example, when an electromagnet **8135** is used instead of a permanent magnet (non-electromagnetic) in the devices of FIG. 3, a pulse of energy may be delivered to the Hall effect sensor in another device. The other device receiving the pulse may accordingly activate its NFC circuit. A WiFi connection, for example, in the alternative may be established if an NFC and/or Bluetooth connection is not established. Other modules **8130N** may include, for example, software that interoperates with the magnetic sensor **8134** and any magnet or electromagnet **8135** or other magnetic circuitry that may be included within the overall electromagnet **8135**.

In addition, the personal information manager (PIM) application module **8130F** may be or include a native module installed during manufacture. The PIM is capable of organizing and managing data items, such as email, contacts, calendar events, voice mails, appointments, and task items. The PIM application is also capable of sending and receiving data items via a wireless network. The PIM data items are seam-

lessly integrated, synchronized and updated via the wireless network with the device user's corresponding data items, such as may be stored in the cloud or as may be associated with a host computer system, for example.

Communication functions, including voice and/or other data communications, may be performed through the communications subsystem **8101**, and/or through the short-range communications subsystem **8102**, which may be part of the circuitry contained in device **810**. The specific design and implementation of the communications subsystems **8101** and **8102** may be dependent upon the communications network in which the mobile device **810** is intended to operate.

Such communication functions may, as referenced above, be carried out by data module **8130B**, voice module **8130A**, and web module **8130D**, including at the instruction of NFC module **8130C** in accordance with the disclosed embodiments, with security for these communications, such as in the granting of access to PIM module **8130F**, overseen by a security module **8130D**. A security module **8130D** may include one or more native or non-native security applications, including anti-virus/anti-malware applications or functions, and protection of PIM information via applications or functions, during external interactions, may occur via NFC or via the Web, for example. Accordingly, security module **8130D** may allow for degrees of security in interacting with other devices, such as the aforementioned tags, and/or other devices such as servers (herein defined to include any device acting as an Internet, intranet, extranet, or other public or private network node, host, server, or the like), and particularly with devices or aspects of a device that enable the occurrence of communication exchanges by the device occur over a network, such as the Internet.

As previously noted, NFC processes suitable for use in implementing the various processes disclosed herein may be conducted according to any of a wide variety of wireless, short-range communications protocols. Such protocols typically comprise sets of standards to enable devices **110**, **120**, such as smartphones and the like, to establish radio communication with each other by bringing them into close proximity, or by touching them together. Applications include wireless data transactions and simplified setup of communication sessions involving other communication technologies, such as Wi-Fi and Bluetooth. Communication is also possible between a powered NFC device and a powered or unpowered NFC "tag" or button. Suitable standard currently in use are have been promulgated by the NFC Forum, which was founded in 2004 by Nokia, Philips and Sony, and which now has more than 160 members. The NFC Forum also promotes NFC and certifies device compliance.

Standards have been developed that cover both NFC Forum—sanctioned communication protocols and other short-range wireless data exchange (NFC) formats. Specifically, an example of NFC standards ISO/IEC 18092/ECMA-340; Near Field Communication Interface and Protocol-1 (NFCIP-1); ISO/IEC 21481/ECMA-352; and Near Field Communication Interface and Protocol-2 (NFCIP-2). NFC also encompasses a variety of pre-existing standards including ISO/IEC 14443 both Type A and Type B, and FeliCa. The standards specify the NFC air interface, modulation schemes, coding, transfer speeds, and frame format of the RF interface of NFC devices. The standards also comprise initialization schemes and conditions required for data collision-control during initialization for both active and passive NFC modes. In addition, they define a transport protocol, including protocol activation and data-exchange methods.

NFC protocols sanctioned by the NFC forum typically operate within a globally available and unregulated radio

frequency band of 13.56 MHz, and generally have a working distance of up to about 20 centimeters. Three data rates are currently defined in the NFC standards: 106 kilobits per second (kbit/s); 212 kbit/s; and 424 kbit/s.

In addition, the NFC Forum has defined a common data format called NFC Data Exchange Format (NDEF), which can store and transport various kinds of items, such as MIME-typed objects and URLs. The NFC Forum also added the Simple NDEF Exchange Protocol for sending and receiving messages between two NFC-enabled devices.

All of the above-mentioned standards and formats, along with any other existing and applicable NFC standards, are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth in their entirety, in their finalized condition.

Both passive and active communications modes have been defined. In active communication modes, both an initiator device and a Target device may generate their own NFC fields **1000** (see e.g., FIGS. **1** and **2**). The initiator device may start the NFC communication, with the target device responding to commands received from the initiator device, as appropriate, by modulating the NFC field **1000** generated by the Target device.

Between two active NFC devices **110**, either or both devices can act as either initiator or target. In passive communication mode, one of the devices lacks, or does not employ an ability to independently create an electro-magnetic NFC carrier field **1000**, and therefore generally does not serve as an initiator.

As previously noted, systems **100**, and devices **110**, **120**, **950** in accordance with the disclosure can be used to significant advantage in a very wide variety of applications. As a particular example, the disclosure herein provides systems **100**, devices **110**, **120**, **950** that enable improved navigation techniques.

FIG. **4** provides an example of a process **400** useful for improved navigation in locations where wide-area broadcast navigation signals, such as GPS signals or other navigational signals, may be wholly or partially available, or where it may be otherwise advantageous to use navigation systems that do not rely on triangulation and other process(es) which rely on the use of multiple widely-available signals. An example of an application which may be particularly advantageous is the enablement of indoor or other navigation where a man-made or natural roof structure, or other barrier, prevents receipt of GPS and other wide-area navigation signals.

Process **400** of FIG. **4** is suitable for implementation using devices **110**, **120**, and/or **950** in accordance with the disclosure herein, and particularly by active devices **110**, **120** comprising one or more accelerometers **8137**, gyroscopes **8240**, and/or other inertial sensors.

At **402** in FIG. **4**, a destination **502** (see FIG. **5**; e.g., "Conference Room A" **802** of FIG. **8**) is designated as a target for navigation in a given, preferably mappable area such as the interior of a building or other roofed or shielded structure.

For example, a user **1002** (FIG. **13**) of an active NFC device **110**, **120**, **1006** (hereafter referred to for clarity simply as device **1006**; see FIG. **13**) in accordance with the disclosure may enter, or otherwise approach, a building in which the user has a meeting or other appointment. Upon so doing, the user **1002** may use any one or more of a keyboard/keypad **8140**, touchscreen **8160**, etc., of the user's active NFC device **1006** to call up and display a list **504** (FIG. **5**), map **506**, or other menu or representation of authorized destination(s) within the building. For example, the user may approach a first active or passive target NFC device **110**, **950**, **952** (hereafter simply **952**, for clarity) located within the building, e.g., in a vestibule or reception area, and place his/her active NFC device

1006 in sufficient proximity within an NFC field **1000** generated wholly or partly by the target NFC device **952** to cause an NFC (sub)system **8132** of the user's device **1006** to initiate an NFC communications session with the first target NFC device **952**, as shown in FIG. **13**. As a part of the communications session thus initiated, the user's active NFC device **1006** can access a data set resident in memory of the target device **952** to either directly read data sufficient for generating the list or map **504**, **506**, or to read data sufficient to refer the device **1006** to another resource **912**, **914**, etc., from which such data is available.

Continuing the example of designating a navigation target **502/802**, the user's NFC device **1006**, having directly or indirectly accessed data sufficient to generate a list **504** and/or map **506**, can generate and display such list **504** and/or map **506** on one or more displays **8160** of the user's NFC device **1006**. See, for example list **504** of FIG. **5**, and map **506** of FIG. **8**, respectively. The user **1002** can then, using keypad **8140**, touchscreen **8160**, and/or other pointing and selecting devices (such as a trackball **740** of FIG. **1**), select the desired target destination from the displayed list, map, or other menu. Processor(s) **8180**, **8132a**, etc., of the user NFC device can cause data representing the selected destination to be stored in memory resident on the device, or in memory accessible by any other processors to be used in controlling the indoor navigation process.

Having selected his/her indoor destination, at **404** the user **1002** can approach another NFC, or other target external data storage device, or remain close to the same device **952** and, by placing or keeping his/her NFC device **1006** in proximity to the device **952** sufficient to maintain the NFC session or establish a new one, at **406** can cause or otherwise enable the user NFC device **1006** to read position identification data from the target external data storage device **952**. Again, the position identification information can be stored directly on either or both of the NFC device(s) **1006**, **952**, and/or may be provided by one or more remote resource(s) **912**, **914** to which the NFC device **952** directs the NFC device **1006**. Position identification information acquired at **406** can, for example, represent two- or three-dimensional grid or other coordinates within the building associated with the location of the NFC target device **952**, or any other suitable location identification information.

At **408**, processor(s) such as processors **8180**, **8132a** of the user NFC device **1006** can, based on the position identification data read at **406** and any other desired information, determine a reference position associated with the current position of the user NFC device **1006** within the building. For example, the reference position determined at **408** can represent two- or three-dimensional grid or other coordinates within the building of the NFC target device itself, or of a projected or otherwise estimated location of the user device **1006**, based for example on any observed or estimated offset between the location of the user device **1006** and that of the target NFC device **952**.

With the user NFC device in position to read the position identification data, at **410** the user NFC device can determine a reference orientation of the user device **1006**. For example, based on signals or other data received from inertial sensor(s) such as one or more accelerometers **8137**, gyroscopes **8240**, magnets and/or sensors **724**, **726**, **8134**, **8135**, etc., and any other suitable information, if any, representing a current inertial condition (or conditions) of the device **1006**, one or more processors such as either or both of processors **8180**, **8132a** of the user NFC device **1006** can determine a current 3-dimensional spatial orientation of the user device.

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For example, a user **1002** of an active NFC device **110**, **112**, **1006** can approach a poster or other substrate **1020** mounted on a wall, table, or other location within the building, or other device having both a passive target NFC device **950**, **952** and an index or indicia **1010** printed or otherwise displayed thereon indicating a preferred initialization orientation for user navigation devices. Upon approaching the poster **1020**, the user **1002** can hold the device **1006** in the indicated orientation relative to the index or indicia **1010** until the device **1006** has had time to read and/or otherwise establish the position identification data at **404**, establish one or more current inertial condition(s), and, using at least the established inertial condition(s), establish a reference orientation at **410**.

For example, as shown in FIG. 13, a user **1002** can approach an NFC-enabled poster **1020** to initiate an NFC orientation session. In doing so, the user **1002** can, as directed by indicia **1010**, hold his/her device **1006** in an upright orientation (i.e., facing away from the wall on which the poster **1020** is mounted, with the longitudinal (X) axis of the device (see FIG. 1) **110**, **112**, **1006** oriented in an upright direction, normal to the floor of the building.

In so doing, the user may be aided by presentation **1302** on a display **8160** of his/her device **1006** of directions or other indicia, e.g., one or more arrows or other graphic devices (i.e., non-text images) **1010** and a direction (i.e., text-based indicia) **1010** "align arrow with poster arrow(s)", as for example shown in FIG. 13. In such and other embodiments, setting of the reference orientation by the device **1006** can be based at least partly on an algorithm which employs a presumption by the device that the device is being held in the instructed relative orientation with respect to the indicia **1010** at the time the reference orientation is set. Alternatively, or in addition, setting of the reference orientation may be based on a sensed inertial condition. For example in, either of the above cases the device **1006** can wait for a predetermined period (e.g., 0.5-3 seconds) after initial reading of position or other data from a device **950**, **952** and, based on the current sensed or presumed inertial condition and/or orientation of the device **1006**, set the reference orientation.

As will be appreciated by those skilled in the relevant arts, process steps **402-410**, and other steps described below, can be varied in combined in a number of ways, depending upon the particular characteristics and objectives of the process(es) **400** and the system(s) **100**, device(s) **110**, **120**, **950**, **952**, **1006**, etc., used. For example, the step of identifying a target destination at **402** can logically and efficiently be combined with any one or more of steps **404**, etc.

The user **1002** can be assisted in locating posters **1020** and/or other target NFC devices **952** through the use of wirelessly pushed display directions, as shown for example in FIG. 6. For example on entry to a building reception area and initializing a navigation application, an NFC-enabled user device **1006** can be pushed with data suitable for generating a screen **604** comprising directions to the nearest or otherwise most appropriate NFC device **952**. The user can also be invited to check in, for security and/or other purpose(s), and for example automatically access a list of authorized interior destinations determined at least partly on security authorization associated with the user **1002** and/or device **1006**, by being presented with a welcome page **702**, with for example an invitation to check in, as shown in FIG. 7. As will be apparent to those skilled in the relevant arts, once they have been made familiar with this disclosure, a wide range of user-assistance displays may be provided to guide the user through the indoor navigation experience.

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At **412**, an initial location of the user device **1006** within the building, i.e., relative to either or both of the building structure and the target destination, can be determined. For example, by reading data from the device **952**, the user device **1006** can directly or indirectly obtain data sufficient for building a logical map of the building, or at least relevant portions of it, including all or a part of a route from the user's current location to the designated destination, and for mapping the current location of the device **1006** onto it.

At **416**, the device **1006** can determine whether the user **1002** has requested a map from the current device location to the designated target location, or whether a map is otherwise to be presented (e.g., as a default operation). If so, at **418** the device **1006** can display, for example on one or more displays **8160** of the device **1006**, directional information such as a corresponding whole or partial map, as shown for example at **506** in FIGS. 8-9B, and/or a virtual compass or other graphical pointing device **1202** (see e.g., FIG. 12). By comparing the device reference position determined at **408** and the location of the destination designated at **402** to the map grid, the device **1006** can generate and display a map **506** showing both the user's current location **510** ("You are here") and the designated destination **802**, as shown in FIG. 8. The display can also comprise a directional arrow **512** and/or other directional information determined by parsing the possible user pathways comprised by the map grid and mathematically determining the shortest or otherwise most preferable route to the designated destination **802**.

At **420**, the device **1006** can determine whether the user **1002** has requested display of text-based directions from the current device location toward the designated target location, or whether such directions and/or other directional information is otherwise to be presented (e.g., as a default operation). If so, at **422** the device **1006** can display, for example on one or more displays **8160** of the device **1006**, a corresponding whole or partial list of text-based directions, as shown for example at **902** in FIGS. 8-9B. By comparing the device reference position determined at **408** and the location of the destination designated at **402** to the map grid, and by using for example inertial condition data provided by accelerometer(s) **8137** and/or gyroscope(s) **8240** as disclosed herein, the device **1006** can generate whole or partial directions by parsing one or more possible user pathways comprised by the map grid and mathematically determining the shortest or otherwise most preferable route to the designated destination **802**.

As will be apparent to those skilled in the relevant arts, a user **1002** can, for example, select map and/or direction display options using suitably-configured menus and/or active display icons. Such designations can be made, for example, at initialization of a navigation application, and/or during navigation by selecting suitable-configured display icons using, for example, known point and select operations in conjunction with one or more suitably-configured interactive graphical user interface(s). Additionally, or alternatively, displays **506**, **550**, etc., can provide one or more suitably-configured interactive objects **552a**, **552b**, **552c** for use in toggling, or otherwise navigating between corresponding navigation or input states; by for example selecting a corresponding object, using a touchscreen **8160** or other suitable input/output device(s) such as keypad(s) **8140** and/or other pointing and selecting devices (such as a trackball **740** of FIG. 1), as described more fully below.

After the user **1002** has walked or otherwise travelled toward a designated destination, and/or after a predetermined elapsed period, at **424** the user device **1006** can use collected inertial and/or other data to determine a subsequent location

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of the device **1006** using, for example, deduced reckoning (sometimes referred to as ‘dead’ reckoning) navigational principles.

For example, as explained above a user NFC device can be provided with one or more inertial sensors, such as accelerometer(s) **8137**, gyroscope(s) **8240**, and/or magnetometer system(s) **8134**, **8135**, etc., any one or more of which can generate signal(s) representing one or more corresponding inertial conditions, such as current linear and/or rotational accelerations along or about any of the X, Y, Z axes shown in FIG. 1. As will be understood by those skilled in the relevant arts, once they have been made familiar with this disclosure, signal(s) representing such inertial conditions may be used by processor(s) **8180**, **8132a**, etc., in implementing deduced reckoning and/or other navigational processes.

For example, accelerometer(s) **8137** can for example comprise 1-3 axis microelectromechanical (MEMS) accelerometers for generating signals representing accelerations along one or more orthogonal Cartesian axes X, Y, Z of the user NFC device **1006**, as shown in FIG. 1. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the relevant arts, by applying numerical approximations of classical rigid body or other dynamics algorithms, in conjunction with suitable deduced reckoning navigational principles, data representing such accelerations and/or other inertial conditions can be integrated, using for example digital approximations, to calculate instantaneous device velocities in the three coordinate directions, and again to obtain current X, Y, Z positions of the device **1006** within a reference frame relative to the map presented at **506**, and to generate and map current user device positions within the building for user reference.

In various embodiments, accelerometer(s) **8137** can be used to detect relatively regular, sharp accelerations associated with pedestrian strides while walking, and to provide data for use by processor(s) of a device **1006** in such navigational and/or mapping processes. By using such “virtual” pedometers, together with known and/or estimated stride lengths, further possible deduced reckoning estimations of current positions may be used. Moreover, as a user proceeds from navigation checkpoint to navigation checkpoint, defined by target NFC devices **952** as described herein, estimated stride lengths associated with a specific user can be calibrated by comparing known and estimated positions to improve the accuracy of subsequent deduced reckoning intervals.

Gyroscope(s) **8240** such as microelectromechanical (MEMS) gyroscopes can be used to generate signals representing angular accelerations about the three orthogonal Cartesian axes X, Y, Z, and so to determine instantaneous angular velocities (roll, pitch, and yaw as shown for example in FIG. 1), and current device spatial orientation, and so to generate and display directions relative to the current device orientation.

Magnets/magnetometers **724**, **726**, **8135**, **8134**, etc., can also be used, in conjunction with known magnetic fields/maps within a given structure, to map current device locations within the building. Such calculations can be used in lieu of, or in addition to, inertial techniques such as those described above. Magnetic navigation techniques may be used to particular advantage to confirm and/or correct dead reckoning positions determined using the electromechanical devices and calculations described above.

Periodically, for example following each determination at **424** of a current device location and orientation, at **426** the user NFC device **1006** can compare the current determined location with the location of the designated destination to determine whether the user has arrived at the desired destination. If the user has arrived, that is, if the current location of

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the user NFC device **1006** is within a predetermined distance of a designated destination location (e.g., within a desired distance of a doorway to a meeting room, as shown in FIG. 9B, or at a location within the designated destination), at **428** the process **400** can terminate. Optionally, the user display **8160** can present a notification, such as “you have arrived,” as shown in FIG. 10.

If the user is determined not to have arrived, at **430** a determination can be made as to whether the device **1006** is within NFC interaction proximity of the same or another target NFC device **952**, such as for example a navigation way station or checkpoint comprising a poster **1020** and/or a device **952**. Indoor navigation systems in accordance with this disclosure can include pluralities of navigation checkpoints, comprising target NFC devices **952** and/or associated posters **1020**, distributed through the interior of a building, to provide both continuing guidance and corrected device positional data related to the user NFC device **1006**.

If the device **1006** is not within NFC interaction proximity of an NFC device **952**, control can return to process step **412** so that a subsequent deduced reckoning and/or magnetic or other determination of a current device position and/or orientation may be made (e.g., GPS or other triangulation-based signals may be available at one or more points on the way), and processing may proceed as described above until the user has arrived.

If the device **1006** is within NFC interaction proximity of an NFC device **952**, control can return to process step **404**, so that a new reference position and orientation may be determined, and the dead reckoning position of the device **1006** updated. Moreover, as mentioned above, deduced reckoning processes may be calibrated by, for example, adjusting estimated stride lengths used in conjunction with virtual pedometer readings. Similarly, estimated position algorithms based wholly or partially on interior magnetic fields can be calibrated, along with accelerometer and/or gyroscopic signal readings.

In either case, using the process steps **404-424**, as described, a user **1002** of an active NFC device **110**, **112**, **1006** can be provided with updated maps and/or directions at numerous points in the navigation path, as shown for example in FIG. 9B.

Using such systems and determinations, the user device **1006** can determine updated position information representing a current device location within the building or other roofed structure, and provide updated maps **506** and/or directions **902** via display(s) **8160**.

In various embodiments, it may be advantageous to provide, in lieu of or in addition to map-based displays **506** showing current, desired locations, etc., to provide displays **550** representing virtual or relative ‘compasses’, or other directions **902**, showing for example the relative bearing of (i.e., direction to) a designated target destination, as shown for example in FIG. 12. For example, display(s) **550** can be provided as an option to a user **1002**, who can toggle between map displays **506**, compass displays **550**, and any desired navigation menu(s) **504**, etc., by for example touching or otherwise selecting one or more suitably-configured icons **552a**, **552b**, **552c** on a touchscreen, or using other suitable input/output device(s) such as keypads **8140**, pointing devices, etc.

To provide such virtual compasses or pointing devices **1202**, and/or currently-relevant directions **902**, it may be beneficial to use current and/or otherwise recent inertial condition information, captured or otherwise acquired as for example discussed above, to track and/or otherwise determine, on a continual or otherwise-updated basis, one or more

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current reference orientations of the device **1006**, for use by processor(s) **8180**, **8132(a)**, etc., in generating and displaying interface screen (s) **550** such as that shown in FIG. **12** to provide user-interpretable image- and/or text-based instruction(s) or indicia **902**, **1202**.

For example, as disclosed above, by executing algorithms employing rigid body or other dynamics algorithms, including for example appropriate integrations of linear and/or rotational accelerations, velocities, etc., processor(s) **8180**, **8132(a)**, can determine current inertial conditions, including any or all of current X, Y, Z linear position, velocity, and/or α (X-Y), γ (Y-Z), and δ (X-Z) rotational or angular orientations and/or velocities, and optionally comparison to known map or building features, to generate arrow(s) or other graphical device(s) **1202** to display on the display **550**, showing the relative direction from the device **1006** in its current orientation to a current desired destination. Such orientations and/or displays can be updated in any desired recurrent manner, including for example periodic or other continual manner.

In the same or other embodiments, directions **902** provided on a display **8160** may comprise warnings **540** to the effect that a wandering user is moving away from, rather than toward, a designated destination, as shown for example in FIG. **11**.

Although the disclosure has been described and illustrated in exemplary forms with a certain degree of particularity, it is noted that the description and illustrations have been made by way of example only. Numerous changes in the details of construction and combination and arrangement of parts and steps may be made. Accordingly, such changes are intended to be included in the invention, the scope of which is defined by the claims.

Except to the extent explicitly stated or inherent within the processes described, including any optional steps or components thereof, no required order, sequence, or combination is intended or implied. As will be understood by those skilled in the relevant arts, with respect to both processes and any systems, devices, etc., described herein, a wide range of variations is possible, and even advantageous, in various circumstances, without departing from the scope of the invention, which is to be limited only by the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A wireless handheld device comprising:

at least one processor configured to:

initiate a near field communication (NFC) data transfer with an external data storage device located within a roofed structure, the data transfer comprising reading position identification data from the external storage device;

based at least partly on said position identification data, determine a device reference position within the roofed structure;

at the time of reading of the position identification data and based at least partly on an orientation of the wireless handheld device relative to the external data storage device, set a device reference orientation; and display directional information regarding a target destination based at least partly on the device reference position and the device reference orientation.

2. The wireless handheld device of claim 1, further comprising at least one inertial sensor configured to generate, for the at least one processor, signals representing at least one inertial condition of the wireless handheld device subsequent to the reading of the position identification data; wherein the same or another processor is configured to determine, using at least the device reference position, the device reference ori-

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entation, and the at least one inertial condition, a subsequent estimated position of the wireless handheld device.

3. The wireless handheld device of claim 1, wherein the device reference orientation is determined at least partly based on a relative orientation of the wireless handheld device to at least one index displayed on a substrate associated with the external data storage device.

4. The wireless handheld device of claim 1, wherein the processor is configured to read position identification data automatically based on a detected proximity of the external data storage device.

5. The wireless handheld device of claim 4, further comprising an electromagnetic field sensor, wherein the detected proximity of the external data storage device is determined based at least partly on a strength of an electromagnetic field.

6. The wireless handheld device of claim 2, wherein the at least one inertial sensor comprises an accelerometer.

7. The wireless handheld device of claim 2, wherein the at least one inertial sensor comprises a gyroscope.

8. The wireless handheld device of claim 2, wherein using at least the device reference position and the at least one inertial condition to determine a subsequent estimated position of the wireless handheld device comprises using a dead reckoning process.

9. The wireless handheld device of claim 1, where the orientation of the wireless handheld device relative to the external storage device is a presumed orientation.

10. The wireless handheld device of claim 1, where the orientation of the wireless handheld device relative to the external storage device is at least partly a sensed orientation.

11. A method, performed by at least one processor of a wireless handheld device, of providing instructions for navigation within a roofed structure, comprising:

initiating a near field communication (NFC) data transfer with an external storage device located within the roofed structure, the data transfer comprising reading position identification data from the external data storage device; based at least partly on the position identification data read from the external data storage device, determining a device reference position within the roofed structure;

at the time of reading of the position identification data and based at least partly on an orientation of the wireless handheld device relative to the external data storage device, setting a device reference orientation; and displaying directional information regarding a target destination based at least partly on the device reference position and the device reference orientation.

12. The method of claim 11, further comprising using at least the device reference position, the device reference orientation, and at least one sensed inertial condition, to determine a subsequent estimated position of the wireless handheld device.

13. The method of claim 11, wherein the device reference orientation is determined at least partly based on a relative orientation of the wireless handheld device to at least one index displayed on a substrate associated with the external data storage device.

14. The method of claim 11, wherein reading of the position identification data from an external data storage device is initiated automatically, based at least partly on a detected proximity of the wireless handheld device to the external data storage device.

15. The method of claim 12, wherein the subsequent estimated position of the wireless handheld device is determined at least partly according to a dead reckoning process.

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16. The method of claim 11, wherein the orientation of the wireless handheld device relative to the external storage device is a presumed orientation.

17. The method of claim 11, wherein the orientation of the wireless handheld device relative to the external storage device is at least partly a sensed orientation. 5

18. A non-transitory machine readable medium having tangibly stored thereon executable instructions which, when executed by a processor of a wireless handheld device, cause the wireless handheld device to perform a method, the method comprising: 10

initiating a near field communication (NFC) data transfer with an external storage device located within the roofed structure, the data transfer comprising reading position identification data from the external data storage device; 15
based at least partly on the position identification data read from the external data storage device,
determining a device reference position within the roofed structure;

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at the time of reading of the position identification data and based at least partly on an orientation of the wireless handheld device relative to the external data storage device, setting a device reference orientation; and displaying directional information regarding a target destination based at least partly on the device reference position and the device reference orientation.

19. An article of manufacture comprising:

a tangible non-transitory machine readable medium having stored thereon data representing a position within a roofed structure, the non-transitory storage medium being readable, according to a near field communication (NFC) protocol, by a processor of a wireless handheld device; and

indicia indicating a recommended orientation for placement of the wireless handheld device during reading by the wireless handheld device of the data representing a position within the roofed structure.

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